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THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF UTAH

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DANIEL EUGENE SADLER,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
TOOELE COUNTY DETENTION CENTER,  
Defendant.

**MEMORANDUM DECISION  
AND ORDER  
TO CURE  
DEFICIENT COMPLAINT**

Case No. 2:22-CV-22-HCN  
District Judge Howard C. Nielson, Jr.

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Plaintiff Daniel Eugene Sadler, a former inmate at the Tooele County Jail, brings this *pro se* civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Having screened the Complaint as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, the court orders Plaintiff to file an amended complaint to cure the deficiencies in the Complaint before further pursuing his claims.

**COMPLAINT’S DEFICIENCIES**

The court has identified the following deficiencies in Plaintiff’s Complaint, which will be explained in greater detail below. The Complaint:

- (a) improperly names Tooele County Detention Center as a Section 1983 defendant even though it is not an independent legal entity that can sue or be sued;
- (b) does not affirmatively link the defendant to specific claims of civil-rights violations;
- (c) appears inappropriately to allege civil-rights violations on a theory of supervisory liability;
- (d) does not state adequately a claim of improper medical treatment; and
- (e) presents issues of Plaintiff’s classification having been changed in a way that does not support a cause of action.

### **GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR PLAINTIFF**

Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires that a complaint contain “(1) a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court’s jurisdiction . . .; (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief; and (3) a demand for the relief sought.” Rule 8’s requirements are meant to guarantee “that defendants enjoy fair notice of what the claims against them are and the grounds upon which they rest.” *TV Communications Network, Inc. v ESPN, Inc.*, 767 F. Supp. 1062, 1069 (D. Colo. 1991).

Pro se litigants are not excused from meeting these minimal pleading demands. “This is so because a pro se plaintiff requires no special legal training to recount the facts surrounding his alleged injury, and he must provide such facts if the court is to determine whether he makes out a claim on which relief can be granted.” *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d 1106, 1110 (10th Cir. 1991). Moreover, it is improper for the court “to assume the role of advocate for a pro se litigant.” *Id.* The court thus cannot “supply additional facts, [or] construct a legal theory for plaintiff that assumes facts that have not been pleaded.” *Dunn v. White*, 880 F.2d 1188, 1197 (10th Cir. 1989).

Plaintiff should consider these general points before filing an amended complaint:

1. The revised complaint shall stand entirely on its own and shall not refer to, or incorporate by reference, any portion of the original complaint. *See Murray v. Archambo*, 132 F.3d 609, 612 (10th Cir. 1998). Plaintiff may not supplement or make changes to the amended complaint after it is filed without first moving for leave to amend pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15.

2. The complaint must clearly state what each defendant—typically, a named government employee—did to violate Plaintiff’s civil rights. *See Bennett v. Passic*, 545 F.2d

1260, 1262–63 (10th Cir. 1976). “To state a claim, a complaint must ‘make clear exactly *who* is alleged to have done *what* to *whom*.’” *Stone v. Albert*, 338 F. App’x 757, 759 (10th Cir. 2009) (emphasis in original) (quoting *Robbins v. Oklahoma*, 519 F.3d 1242, 1250 (10th Cir. 2008)). Plaintiff should also include—to the extent possible—specific dates when the alleged constitutional violations occurred. If Plaintiff does not know the specific dates, he should, at a minimum, provide an estimate of when the alleged constitutional violations occurred.

3. Each cause of action, together with the facts and citations that directly support it, should be stated separately. Plaintiff should be as brief as possible while still fully explaining the “who,” “what,” “where,” “when,” and “why” of each claim. As the Tenth Circuit has explained, the Supreme Court has been “particularly critical of complaints that mentioned no specific, time, place, or person involved in the alleged [claims]. Given such a complaint, a defendant seeking to respond to plaintiffs’ conclusory allegations would have little idea where to begin.” *Robbins*, 519 F.3d at 1248 (cleaned up).

4. Plaintiff may not name an individual as a defendant based solely on his or her holding a supervisory position. *See Mitchell v. Maynard*, 80 F.2d 1433, 1441 (10th Cir. 1996).

5. The “denial of a grievance, by itself without any connection to the violation of constitutional rights alleged by plaintiff, does not establish personal participation under § 1983.” *Gallagher v. Shelton*, 587 F.3d 1063, 1069 (10th Cir. 2009).

6. “No action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under . . . Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted.” 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a). A plaintiff need not, however, include details of a grievance in his complaint. Exhaustion of administrative

remedies is an affirmative defense that must be raised by Defendants. *See Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S. 199, 216 (2007).

### **IMPROPER DEFENDANT**

Section 1983 provides a cause of action against “[e]very *person*” who, acting under color of law, deprives a plaintiff “of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws.” 42 U.S.C. § 1983. But “State agencies (including correctional facilities) are not persons under Section 1983,” and so cannot be sued under that statute. *Krebs v. El Dorado Corr. Facility*, 673 Fed. App’x 891, 892 (10th Cir. 2016) (citing *Will v. Mich. Dep’t of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 64 (1989)). A suit under Section 1983 may proceed, however, if it names a defendant who can be sued.

### **AFFIRMATIVE LINK**

“[A] plaintiff who brings a constitutional claim under § 1983 can’t obtain relief without first satisfying the personal-participation requirement.” *Estate of Roemer v. Johnson*, 764 F. App’x 784, 790 (10th Cir. 2019). To meet this requirement,

the plaintiff must demonstrate the defendant “personally participated in the alleged constitutional violation” at issue. *Vasquez v. Davis*, 882 F.3d 1270, 1275 (10th Cir. 2018). Indeed, because § 1983 is a “vehicle[] for imposing personal liability on government officials, we have stressed the need for careful attention to particulars, especially in lawsuits involving multiple defendants.” *Pahls v. Thomas*, 718 F.3d 1210, 1225 (10th Cir. 2013); *see also Robbins v. Oklahoma*, 519 F.3d 1242, 1250 (10th Cir. 2008) (explaining that when plaintiff brings § 1983 claims against multiple defendants, “it is particularly important . . . that the complaint make clear exactly *who* is alleged to have done *what* to *whom*”); *Tonkovich v. Kan. Bd. of Regents*, 159 F.3d 504, 532-33 (10th Cir. 1998)) (holding that district court’s analysis of plaintiff’s § 1983 claims was “infirm” where district court “lump[ed]” together plaintiff’s claims against multiple defendants--“despite the fact that each of the defendants had different powers and duties and took different actions with respect to [plaintiff]”—and “wholly failed to identify specific actions taken by particular defendants that could form the basis of [a constitutional] claim”).

*Id.* at 790–91. “A plaintiff’s failure to satisfy this requirement will trigger swift and certain dismissal.” *Id.* at 790 n.5. Indeed, the Tenth Circuit has “gone so far as to suggest that failure to satisfy the personal-participation requirement will not only justify dismissal for failure to state a claim; it will render the plaintiff’s claim frivolous.” *Id.*

### **SUPERVISORY LIABILITY**

The Supreme Court holds that, in asserting a § 1983 claim against a government agent in their individual capacity, “a plaintiff must plead that each Government-official defendant, through the official's own individual actions, has violated the Constitution.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 676 (2009). Consequently, there is no liability under § 1983 merely because an official supervised some other official who is allegedly liable himself.

Entities may not be held liable on the sole ground of an employer-employee relationship with a claimed tortfeasor. *See Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs. of N.Y.*, 436 U.S. 658, 689 (1978). Supervisors are considered liable for their own unconstitutional or illegal policies only, and not for employees' tortious acts. *See Barney v. Pulsipher*, 143 F.3d 1299, 1307-08 (10th Cir. 1998). To establish a Section 1983 claim against a supervisor, “a plaintiff must first show the supervisor's subordinates violated the constitution.” *Serna v. Colorado Dep't of Corr.*, 455 F.3d 1146, 1151 (10th Cir. 2006). Once an underlying violation is established, the plaintiff must demonstrate an affirmative link between the supervisor and the violation, “namely the active participation or acquiescence of the supervisor in the constitutional violation by the subordinates.” *Id.* Specifically, a plaintiff must show the supervisor's “(1) personal involvement; (2) causation; and (3) state of mind.” *Estate of Jensen by Jensen v. Clyde*, 989 F.3d 848, 858

(10th Cir. 2021) (cleaned up). “Supervisors are only liable under § 1983 for their own culpable involvement in the violation of a person's constitutional rights.” *Serna*, 455 F.3d at 1151.

### **IMPROPER MEDICAL TREATMENT**

To demonstrate that the conditions of his confinement—such as the quality of medical care—give rise to liability under Section 1983, a plaintiff must

prove both an objective and subjective component associated with the deficiency. *Id.* at 834. The objective component requires conditions sufficiently serious so as to (1) deprive an inmate “of the minimal civilized measure of life's necessities” or (2) subject an inmate to “a substantial risk of serious harm.” *Shannon v. Graves*, 257 F.3d 1164, 1168 (10th Cir. 2001) (quotation omitted). “The subjective component requires that a defendant prison official have a culpable state of mind, that he or she acts or fails to act with deliberate indifference to inmate health and safety.” *Id.* To prove deliberate indifference, a prisoner must adduce sufficient facts to show the defendant knew of and disregarded “an excessive risk to inmate health or safety.” *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 837. Under this standard, “the official must both be aware of the facts from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exists, and he must also draw the inference.” *Id.* This high standard for imposing personal liability on prison officials (i.e., the same standard of subjective recklessness used in the criminal law) is necessary to ensure that only those prison officials that inflict punishment are liable for violating the dictates of the Eighth Amendment. *Id.* at 835-45; *see also Self v. Crum*, 439 F.3d 1227, 1232 (10th Cir. 2006) (holding that *Farmer's* “subjective component is not satisfied[] absent an extraordinary degree of neglect”); *Giron v. Corr. Corp. of Am.*, 191 F.3d 1281, 1286 (10th Cir. 1999) (recognizing that *Farmer's* deliberate indifference standard sets out a “stringent standard of fault”).

*Brooks v. Colo. Dep't of Corr.*, 12 F.4th 1160, 1173 (10th Cir. 2021).

### **CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION**

An inmate’s transfer to different housing does not necessarily mean that prison administrators were deliberately indifferent to conditions with a substantial risk of serious harm

to that inmate. *See Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 834 (1994). Nor is it, by itself, “atypical [of] . . . the ordinary incidents of prison life.” *Adams v. Negron*, 94 F. App’x 676, 678 (10th Cir. 2004) (unpublished) (holding that placement in highly structured, restrictive prison housing is not deliberate indifference; quoting *Sandin v. Conner*, 515 U.S. 472, 484 (1995)). Rather, and relevant here, “[a]dministrative segregation is the sort of confinement that inmates should reasonably anticipate receiving at some point in their incarceration.” *Hewitt v. Helms*, 459 U.S. 460, 468 (1983).

## **ORDER**

### **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that:

1. Plaintiff shall, within thirty days, cure the deficiencies in the Complaint identified herein by filing a document entitled, “Amended Complaint,” which does not refer to or include any other document.
2. The Clerk’s Office shall mail to Plaintiff the Pro Se Litigant Guide with a blank-form civil rights complaint and habeas corpus petition, which Plaintiff must use if he wishes to further pursue his claims.
3. If Plaintiff fails to timely cure the deficiencies identified above according to the instructions in this order, this action will be dismissed without further notice.
4. Plaintiff shall not serve the amended complaint on Defendants. Rather, the court will perform its screening function and determine whether the amended complaint warrants service. No motion for service of process is required. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d). The court will consider only claims asserted in the amended complaint against defendants that are properly included in the amended complaint.

5. Plaintiff shall notify the court of any address change and timely comply with court orders. *See* D. Utah Civ. R. 83-1.3(e) (“In all cases, counsel and parties appearing *pro se* must notify the clerk’s office immediately of any change in address, email address, or telephone number.”). Failure to do so may result in this action’s dismissal for failure to prosecute and comply with the court’s rules and orders.

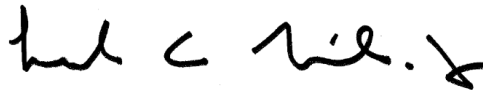
6. Extensions of time are disfavored, though reasonable requests for extensions may be granted. Any motion for time extension must be filed no later than **fourteen days** before the deadline for which the extension is sought.

7. Plaintiff shall not directly communicate with any judge. Plaintiff shall instead direct to the Clerk of Court all relevant information, letters, documents, and papers, and label any such filings with the case number.

8. Plaintiff’s motion for entry of default is **DENIED**. Such a motion is not appropriate at this point of the litigation because there is not a valid complaint on file and no defendants have been served by the Court.

DATED this 21st day of December, 2023.

BY THE COURT:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H.C. Nielson, Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

Howard C. Nielson, Jr.  
United States District Judge